The Old English Period: Contact with Other Cultures

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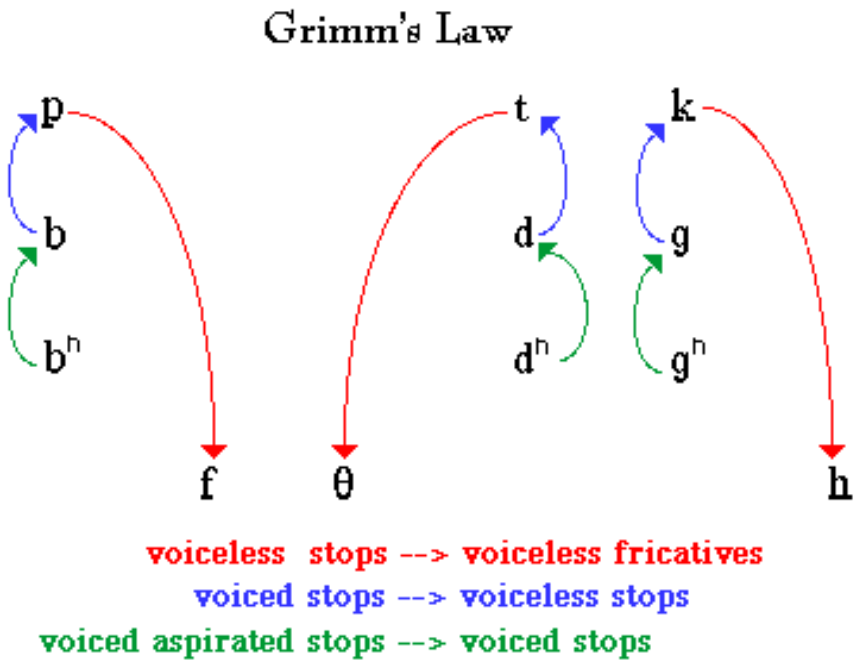
Contact with Other Cultures

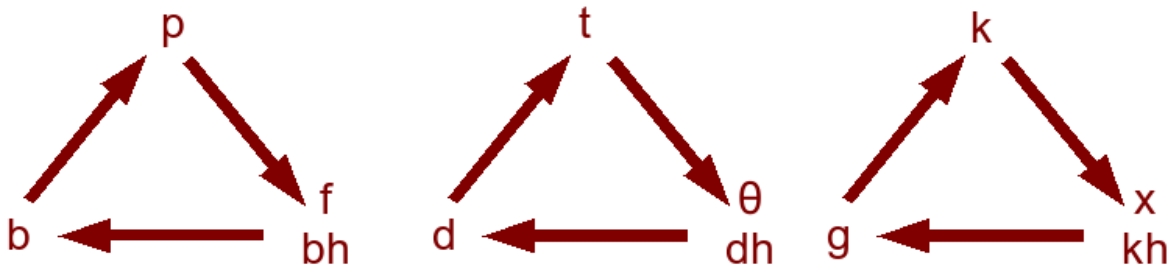
- IE Contact
- Continental Roman Contact
- Romano-Celtic Contact
- Christian Missionary Contact
- Viking Contact
- Norman French Contact

IE European Contact

- Contact between IE and some unknown culture
- Sound, Vocabulary, and Grammar Changes
- Grimm's Law and Verner's Law describe the sound changes to the IE stops

Grimm's Law


Grimm's Law
p
b
bʰ
f
t
d
dʰ
θ
k
g
gʰ
h
voiceless stops --> voiceless fricatives
voiced stops --> voiceless stops
voiced aspirated stops --> voiced stops


p
f
b
bh
t
θ
d
dh
k
x
g
kh

Major Changes from PIE to Germanic

- New vocabulary – no cognates with other IE language
  - 1/3 new words
  - many new words related to sailing, war, fish
  - sea vs. mar vs. thalassa
  - but the common words
    - navor (navigate, navy) related to boats
    - er (or re due to metathesis) meaning to row

Major Changes from PIE to Germanic

- Reduced tenses: present and preterit
  - Preterit with dental suffix
  - (past tense with d or t at the end of words)
- Fewer noun declensions (4 main ones+2)
  - Nominative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative
- Accent on first syllable
- Sound changes in some vowels

IE Contact

- John McWhorter hypothesizes that this contact was with Phoenician traders

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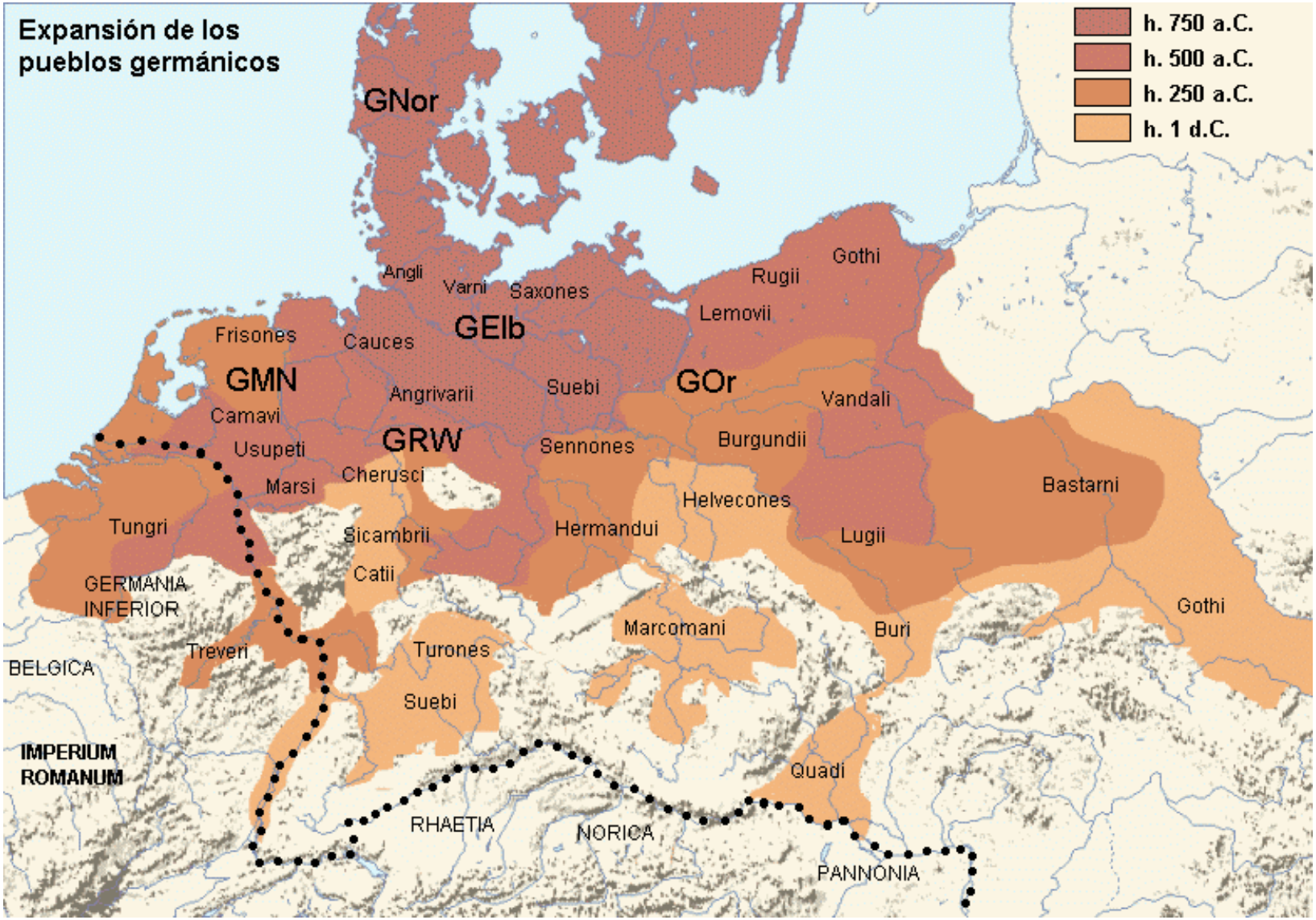
Continental Roman Contact

- Germanic people came into contact with the Roman Empire.


Expansión de los pueblos germánicos
h. 750 a.C.
h. 500 a.C.
h. 250 a.C.
h. 1 d.C.
GNor
Angli
Varni
Saxones
Rugii
Gothi
Lemovii
Frisones
Cauces
GElb
GMN
Angrivarii
Suebi
GOr
Vandali
Camavi
Usupeti
GRW
Sennones
Burgundii
Marsi
Cherusci
Bastarni
Helvecones
Tungri
Sicambrii
Hermandui
Lugii
Catii
GERMANIA INFERIOR
Gothi
Marcomani
Buri
Treveri
Turones
BELGICA
Suebi
IMPERIUM ROMANUM
Quadi
RHAETIA
NORICA
PANNONIA

OE Borrowings (Romans, pre-English)

War

camp	'battle'
sǣgn	'banner'
strǣt	'road, street'
mīl	'mile'

Wine Trade

wīn	'wine'
must	'new wine'
eced	'vinegar'
flasce	'flask, bottle'

Trade

cēap	'bargain'
mangian	'trade'
mangere	'monger'
pund	'pound'

Domestic Life

cytel	'kettle'
mēse	'table'
scamol	'bench'
sigel	'brooch'

OE Borrowings (Romans, pre-English)

Food		Buildings		Others	
cīese	'cheese'	*cealc*	'chalk'	*mūl*	'mule'
spelt	'wheat'	*copor*	'copper'	*draca*	'dragon'
pipor	'pepper'	*pic*	'pitch'	*pāwa*	'peacock'
senep	'mustard'	*tigele*	'tile'	*pīpe*	'instrument'
cisten	'chestnut'			*biscop*	'bishop'
butere	'butter'			*cāsere*	'emperor'
ynne	'onion'			*sæternesdæg*	'Saturday'
plūme	'plum'				
pise	'pea'				
minte	'mint'				

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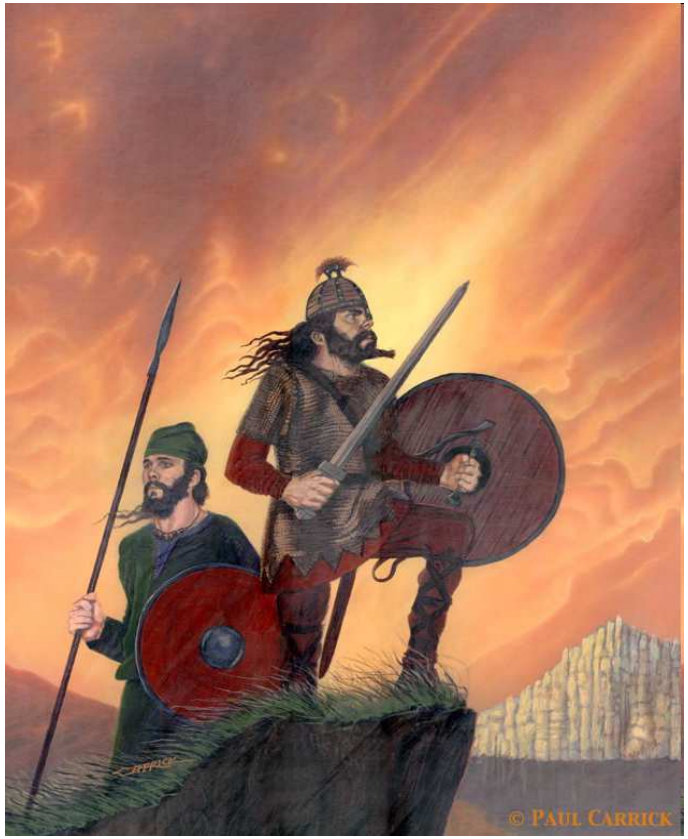
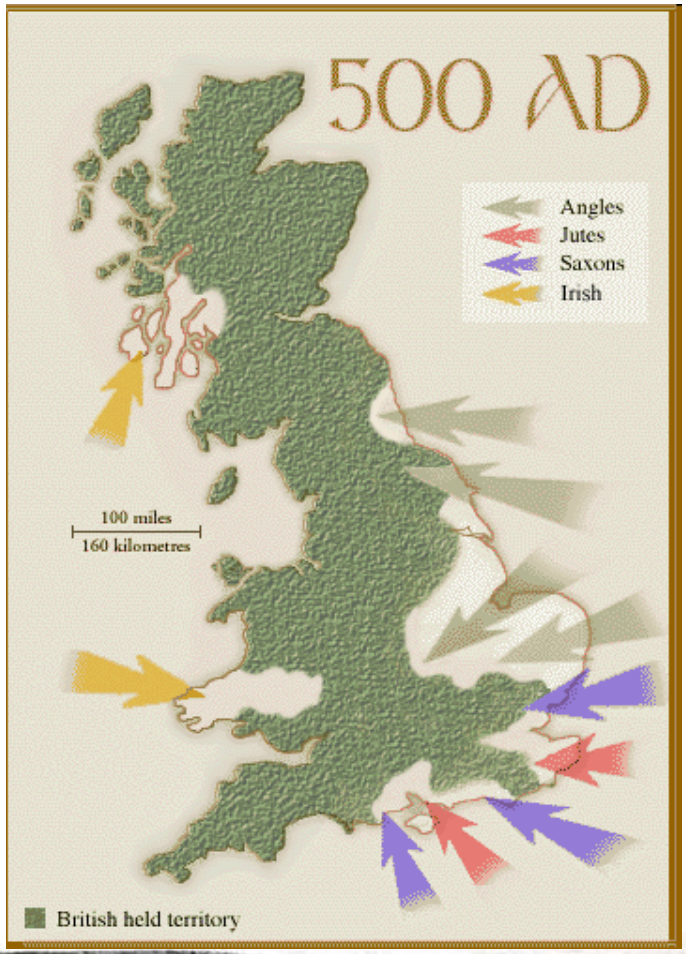
Romano-Celtic Contact

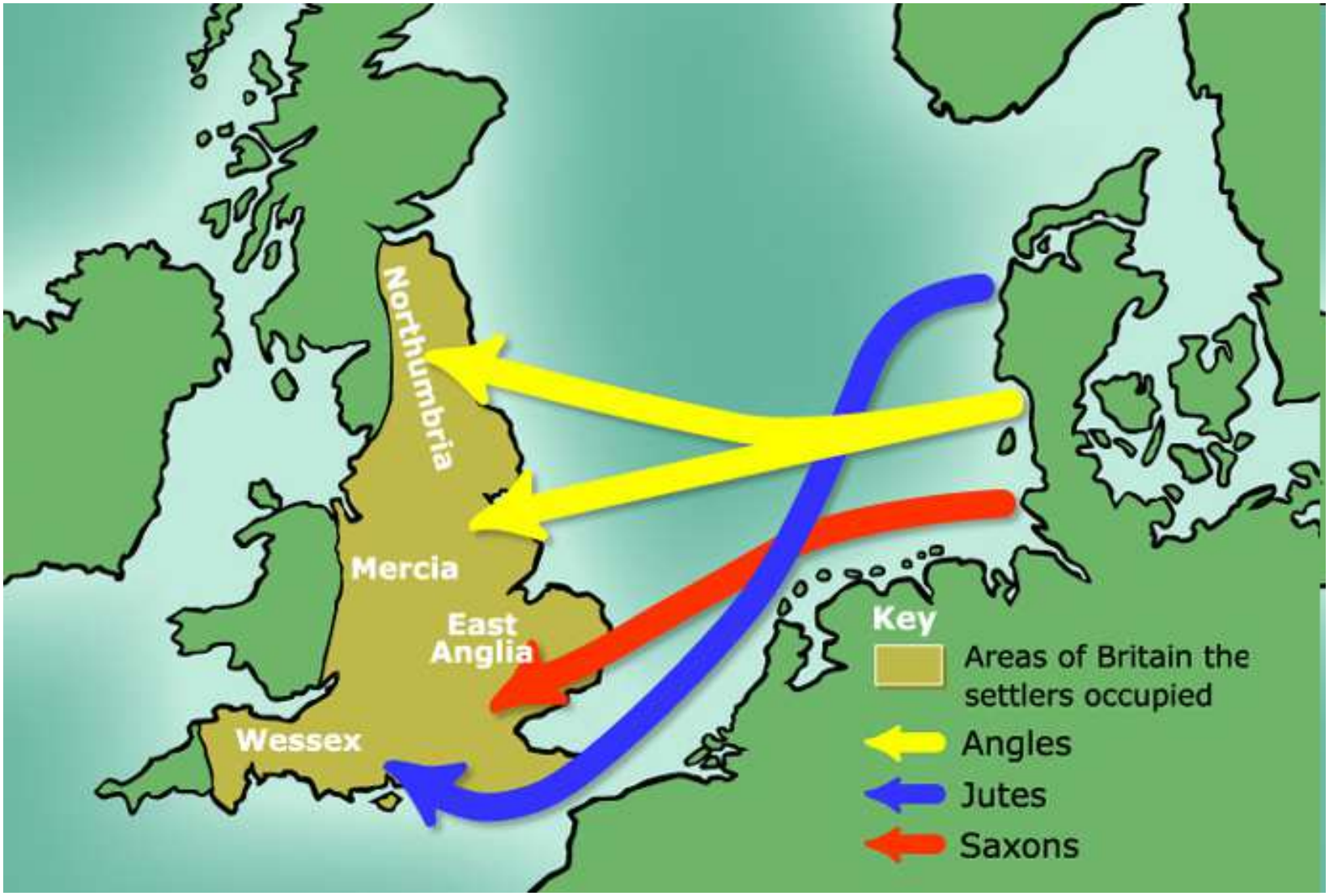
- After Rome withdrew its legions from Britannia, numerous Germanic tribes migrated to Britannia

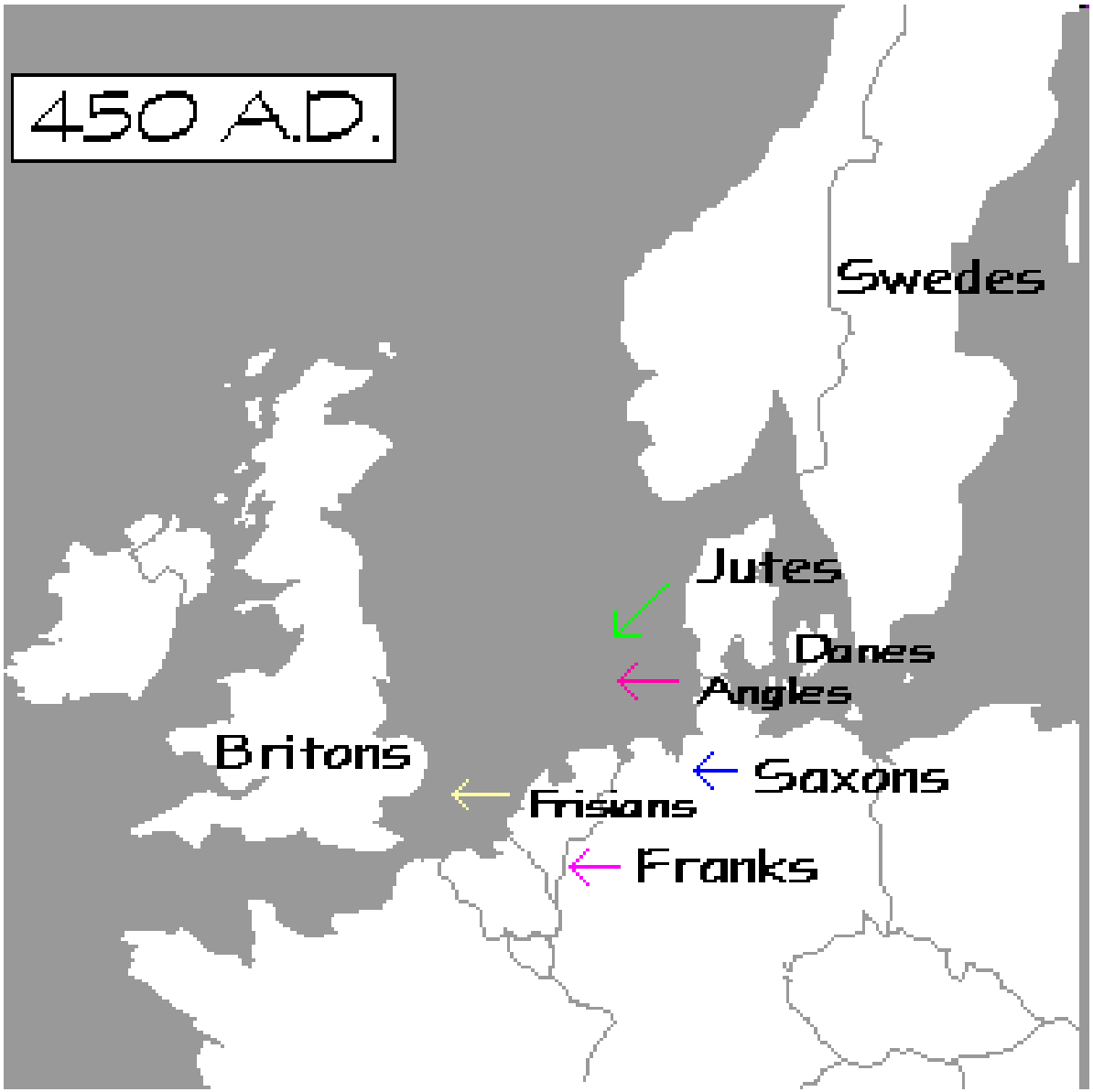
449 Germanic Tribes invade Britain, driving out the native Celts.





Seax with inlaid runic *fuporc*, from the River Thames at Battersea. Anglo-Saxon, tenth century


Northumbria
Mercia
East Anglia
Wessex
Key
Areas of Britain the settlers occupied
Angles
Jutes
Saxons


450 A.D.
Swedes
Jutes
Danes
Angles
Saxons
Britons
Frisians
Franks

OE Borrowings (Celts)

Place names

Thames
Dover
London
Cornwall
Carlisle

Geographic terms

Water, river	*avon, exe, esk, usk, dover, wye*
Hill	*barr, bredon, bryn, creech, pendle*
Deep valley	*combe*
High rock	*torr, tor*
Tidal creek	*pylle, pill*
Badger	*brocc, brock*

Did Celtic influence English

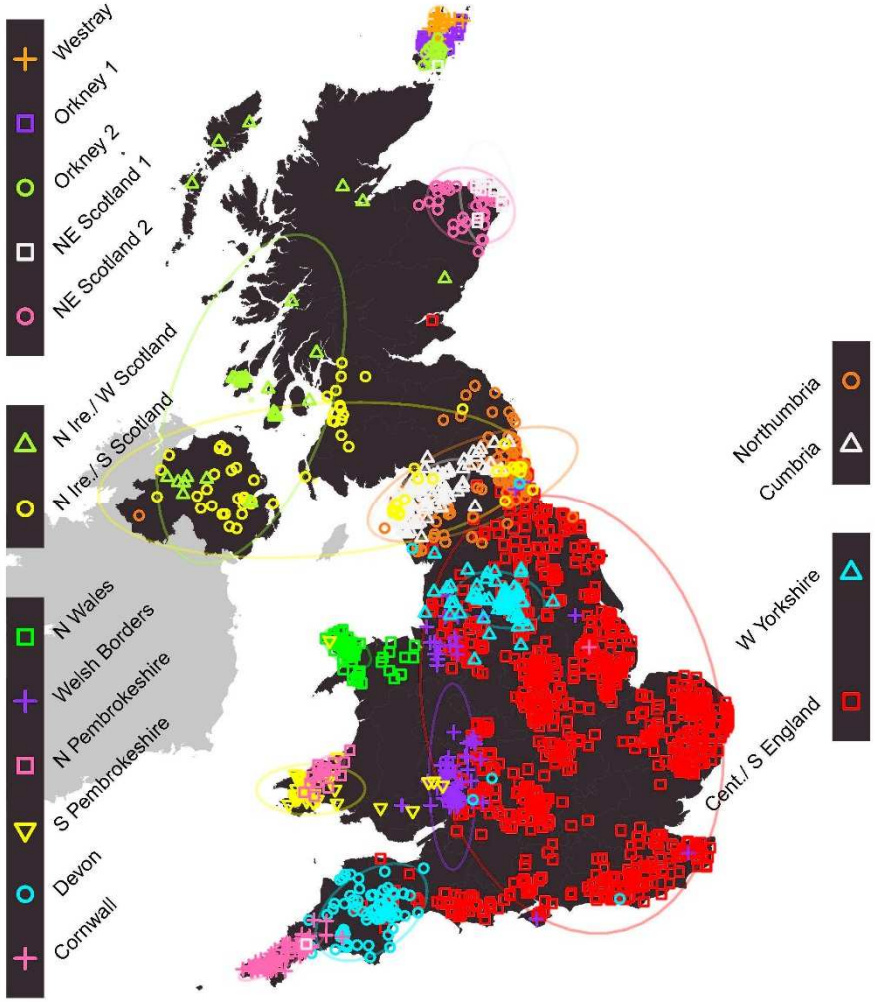
- Celtics massacred and driven off?
- Welsh means foreigner or slave

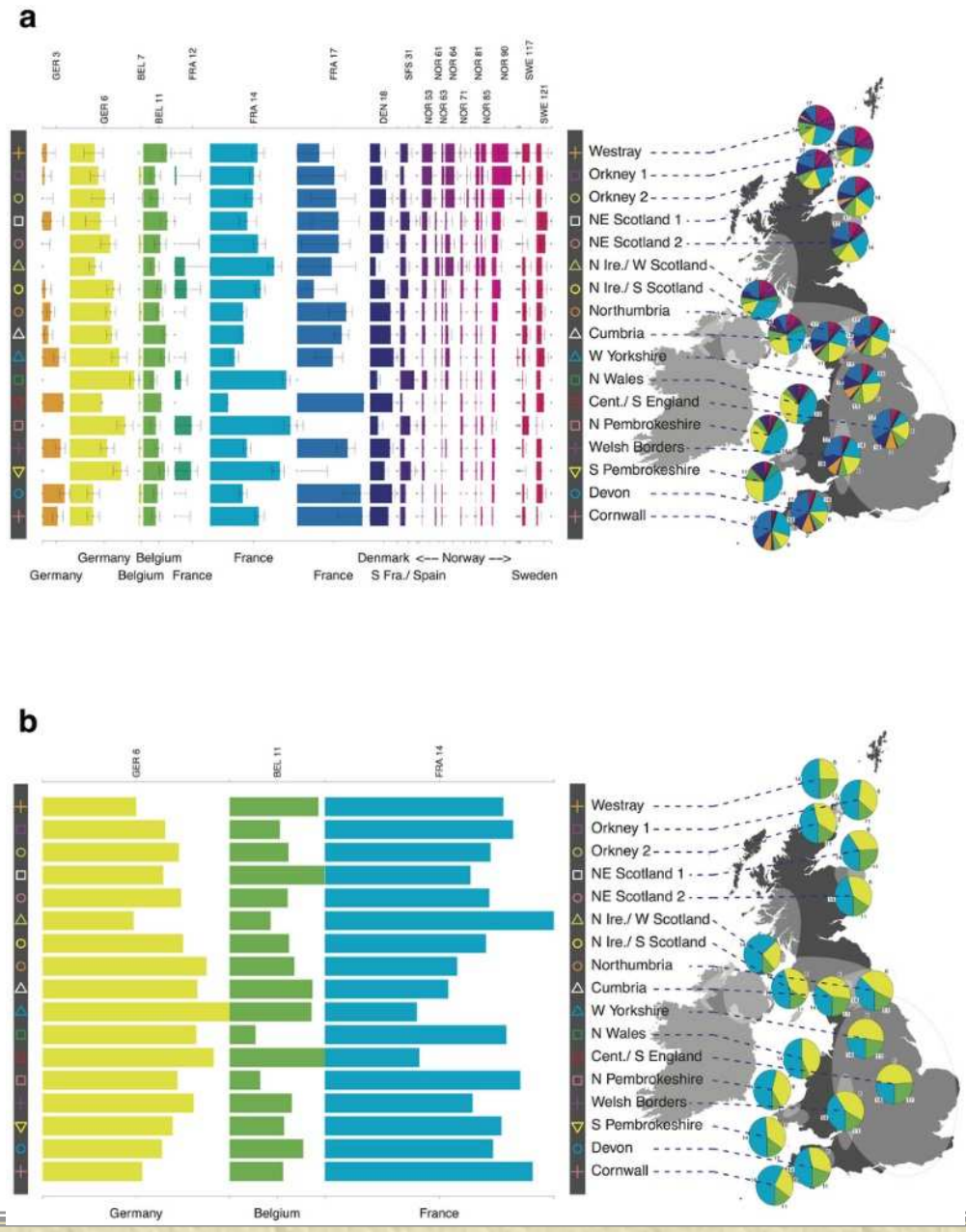
Did Celtic influence English

- Millions of Celts
- 250,000 Anglo-Saxons at most
- No mass graves found
- Hard to chase so many people with swords
- Genetics shows lots of Celtic genes

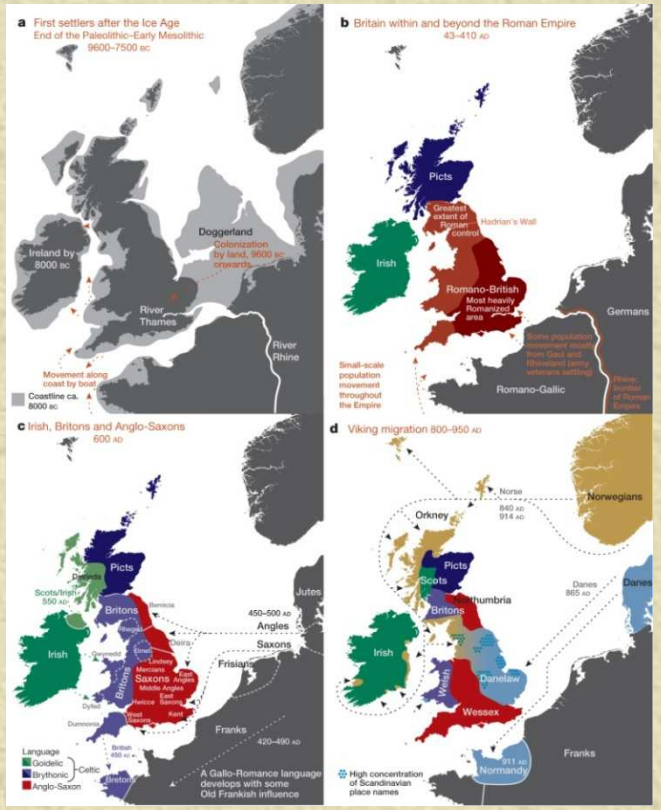
Genetic Map of UK

http://www.theverge.com/2015/3/18/8252797/uk-genetic-map-reveals-invasions-regional-identity




a
GER 3
GER 6
BEL 7
BEL 11
FRA 12
FRA 14
FRA 17
DEN 18
SFS 31
NOR 53
NOR 63
NOR 64
NOR 71
NOR 81
NOR 85
NOR 90
SWE 117
SWE 121
Germany Belgium
Germany Belgium France
France
France S Fra./ Spain
Denmark <-- Norway -->
Sweden
Westray
Orkney 1
Orkney 2
NE Scotland 1
NE Scotland 2
N Ire./ W Scotland
N Ire./ S Scotland
Northumbria
Cumbria
W Yorkshire
N Wales
Cent./ S England
N Pembrokeshire
Welsh Borders
S Pembrokeshire
Devon
Cornwall
b
GER 6
BEL 11
FRA 14
Germany
Belgium
France
Westray
Orkney 1
Orkney 2
NE Scotland 1
NE Scotland 2
N Ire./ W Scotland
N Ire./ S Scotland
Northumbria
Cumbria
W Yorkshire
N Wales
Cent./ S England
N Pembrokeshire
Welsh Borders
S Pembrokeshire
Devon
Cornwall

Major events in the peopling of the British Isles.



S Leslie *et al. Nature* **519**, 309-314 (2015) doi:10.1038/nature14230

nature

Did Celtic influence English?

- Baby
- Sheep counting numbers
- Do

Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, County Durham and Lancashire [edit]

Number	Bowland	Rathmell	Nidderdale	Swaledale	Wharfedale	Teesdale
1	Yain	Aen	Yain	Yan	Yan	Yan
2	Tain	Taen	Tain	Tan	Tan	Tean
3	Eddera	Tethera	Eddero	Tether	Tether	Tether
4	Peddera	Fethera	Peddero	Mether		Mether
5	Pit	Phubs	Pitts	Pip		Pip
6	Tayter	Aayther	Tayter	Azer		Lezar
7	Layter	Layather	Layter	Sezar		Azar
8	Overa	Quoather	Overo	Akker		Catrah
9	Covera	Quaather	Covero	Conter		Borna
10	Dix	Dugs	Dix	Dick		Dick
11	Yain-a-dix	Aena dugs	Yaindix	Yanadick		Yan-a-dick
12	Tain-a-dix	Taena dugs	Taindix	Tanadick		Tean-a-dick
13	Eddera-a-dix	Tethera dugs	Edderodix	Tetheradick		Tether-dick
14	Peddera-a-dix	Fethera dugs	Pedderodix	Metheradick		Mether-dick
15	Bumfit	Buon	Bumfit	Bumfit		Bumfit
16	Yain-a-bumfit	Aena buon	Yain-o-Bumfit	Yanabum		Yan-a-bum
17	Tain-a-bumfit	Taena buon	Tain-o-Bumfit	Tanabum		Tean-a-bum
18	Eddera-bumfit	Tethera buon	Eddero-Bumfit	Tetherabum		Tethera-bum
19	Peddera-a-bumfit	Fethera buon	Peddero-Bumfit	Metherabum		Methera-bum
20	Jiggit	Gun a gun	Jiggit	Jigget		Jiggit

Welsh
Un
Dau
Tri
Pedwar
Pump
Chwech
Saith
Wyth
Naw
Deg
Un ar ddeg
Deuddeg
Tri ar ddeg
Pedwar ar ddeg
Pymtheg
Un ar bymtheg
Dau ar bymtheg
Deunaw
Pedwar ar bymtheg
Ugain

OE Borrowings (Romans, Celts)

Place names

ceaster	'camp'
port	'harbor, gate, town'
munt	'mountain'
torr	'tower, rock'
wīc	'village'

Others

candel	'candle'
cest	'chest'
earc	'ark'
mægester	'master'
mynster	'monastery'
peru	'pear'
sealm	'psalm'
cros	'cross'

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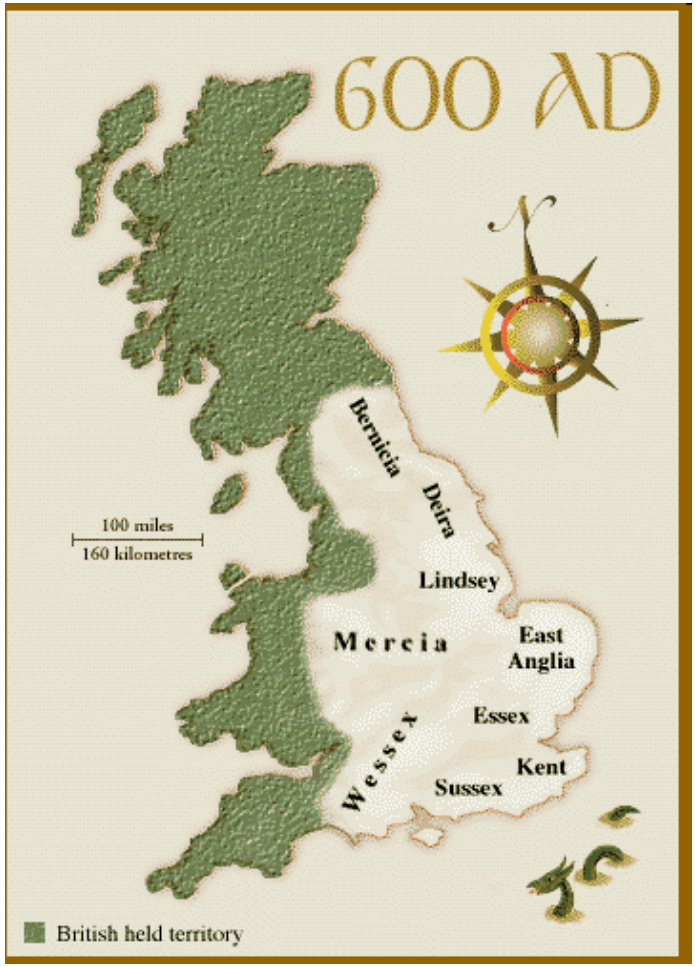
Christian Missionary Contact

- 597
- Pope Gregory at the marketplace
- Who are those beautiful boys?
- Where do they come from?
- Who is their king?

The Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy



Christian Missionary Contact

- 597
- Pope Gregory send a mission to the land of the Angles
- Augustine travels to Kent where the queen is already a Christian
- Eventually he converts the king to Christianity also

OE Borrowings (Romans, Early Christian)

Religious		Domestic Life		Others	
abbod	'abbot'	*socc*	'sock'	*scōl*	'school
ælmesse	'alms'	*seolc*	'silk'	*magister*	'master'
engel	'angel'	*purpuran*	'purple'	*fers*	'verse'
arc	'ark'	*cemes*	'shirt'	*mēter*	'meter'
candel	'candle'	*bēte*	'beet'		
cugele	'cowl'	*peru*	'pear'	*ancor*	'anchor'
discipul	'disciple'	*ostre*	'oyster'	*fēfer*	'fever'
ymen	'hymn'	*pīn*	'pine'	*spongia*	'sponge'
martyr	'martyr'	*lilium*	'lily'	*talente*	'talent'
nōn	'noon'	*mealwe*	'mallow'	*fenix*	'phoenix'
organa	'organ'	*plantian*	'plant'		
palma	'palm'				
psealma	'psalm'				

OE Borrowings (Romans, Benedictine Reform)

Religious		Nature		Others	
alb	'alb'	*gingifer*	'ginger'	*titul*	'title'
antichrist	'antichrist'	*periwince*	'periwinkle'	*plastrum*	'plaster'
apostol	'apostle'	*petersilie*	'parsley'		
canticle	'canticle'	*camel*	'camel'		
crisma	'chrism'	*tiger*	'tiger'		
crēda	'creed'				
dalmatice	'dalmatic'				
prīm	'prime'				
sabat	'sabbath'				

- Second half of 10th century, better educated clergy, built new churches, established schools, copying of English and Latin manuscripts

England is prosperous:Sutton Hoo

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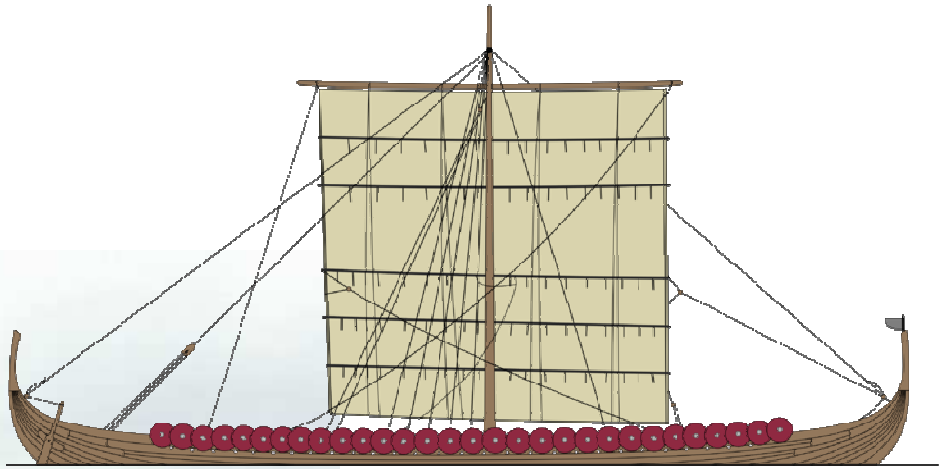
Viking Attacks

- 787 first Viking attack at Dorsetshire
- 793 Lindisfarne sacked
- 865 Viking army lands at East Anglia and takes over northern England
- Army moves on Wessex and chases away King Alfred

Longship



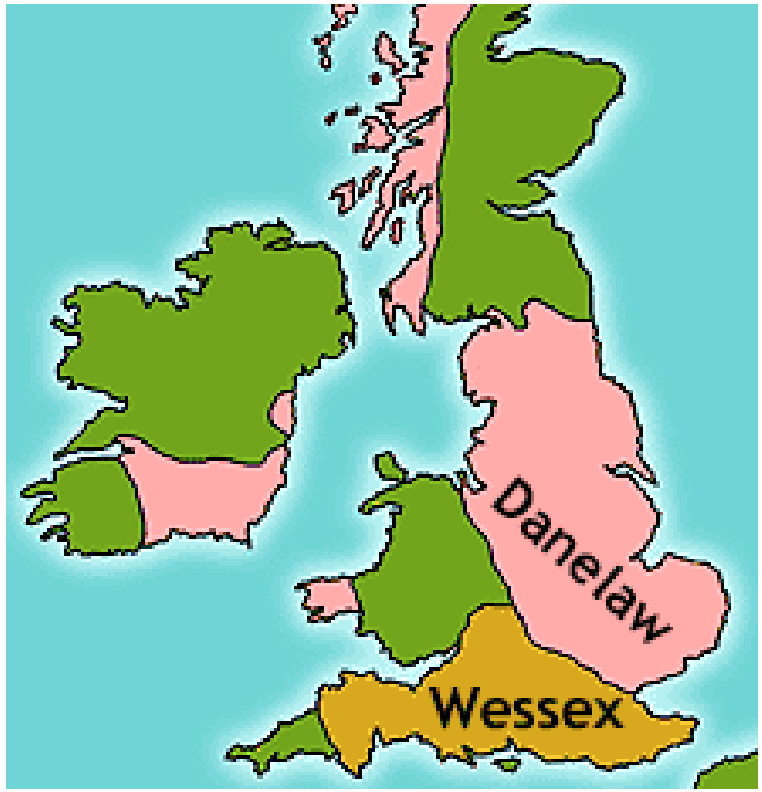
Danes raided all across Europe

- 871 Alfred defeats Vikings at Ashdown
- 878 Alfred defeats Vikings at Edington
- Treaty of Wedmore
- Guthrun accepts Christianity
- Vikings retreat to northern England
- The Danelaw is established

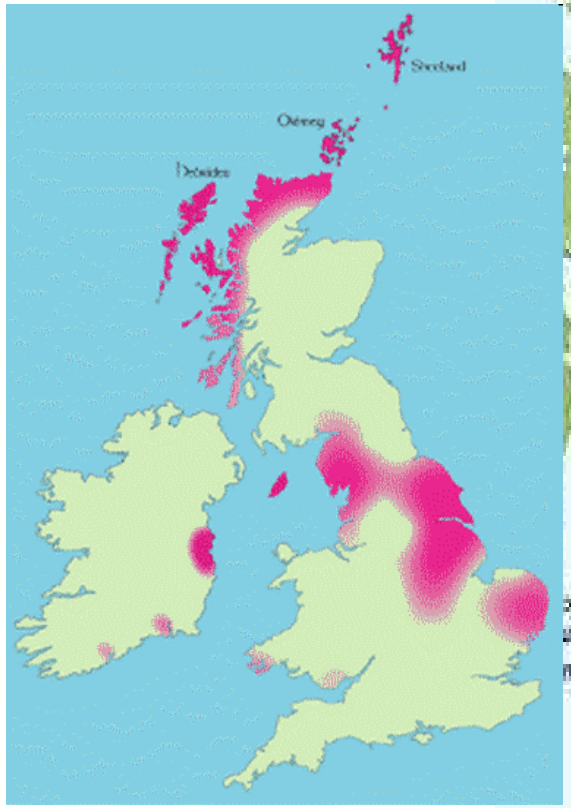
Danelaw

http://people.eku.edu/bennetth/720/old_english/danelaw.gif

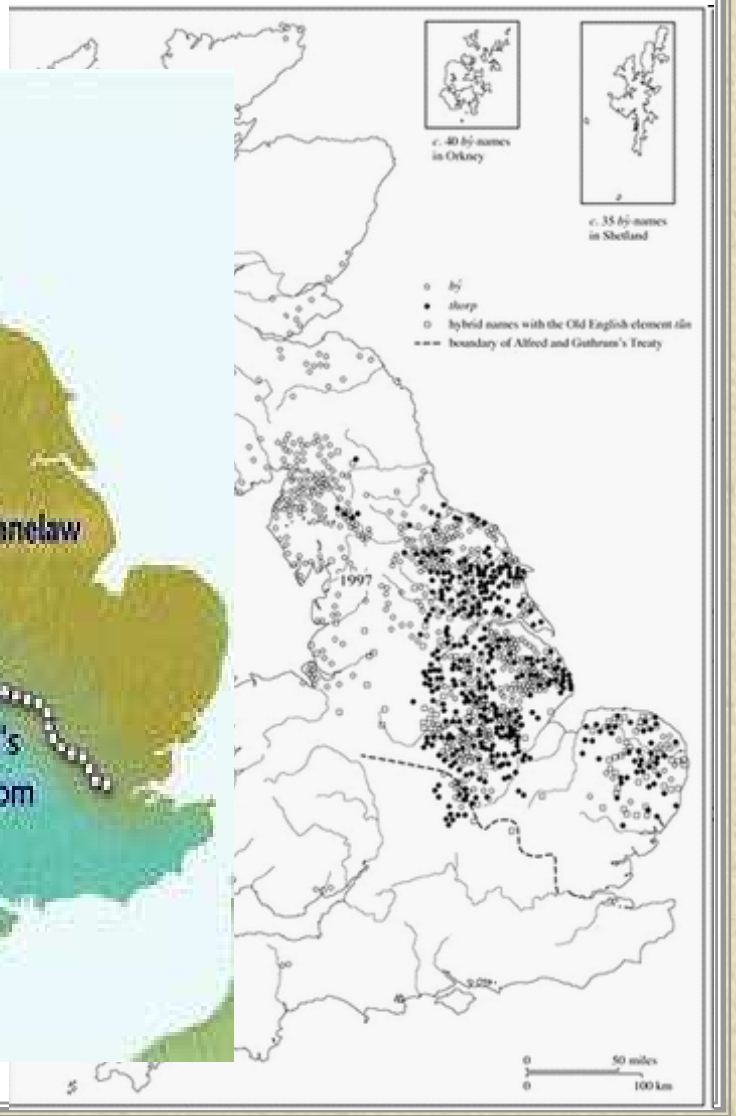
http://www.chobham.info/images/com534a.jpg



Placenames


Shetland
Orkney
Hebrides

The Danelaw
Alfred's Kingdom


c. 40 by-names in Orkney
c. 35 by-names in Shetland
by
thorp
hybrid names with the Old English element tūn
boundary of Alfred and Guthrum's Treaty
1997
0 50 miles
0 100 km

Alfred promotes a time of great scholarship

- Anglo-Saxon Chronicles
- Beowulf is written down sometime between 8th to early 11th century

HÆT ÞE GARDE

na mǣgþ dagum þeod cynninga
þrym gefrunon huðu æþelingas ellen
fremedon. oft scyld scefing sceaþe
þreatum monegum mǣgþum meodo setl
ofteah egsode eorl syþþan ærest wæ
s sceaft funden he þæs frofre gebæ
dode under polcum weorðmyndum þah
oþþæt him æghwylc þara ymb sittende
ofer hronrade hyran scolde gomban

– Hwæt! We Gardena in geardagum,
  þeodcyninga, þrym gefrunon,
  hu ða æþelingas ellen fremedon.
  Oft Scyld Scefing **sceaþena** þreatum,

– monegum mægþum, meodosetla ofteah,
  egsode **eorlas.** Syðdan ærest wearð
  feasceaft funden, he þæs frofre gebad,
  weox under wolcnum, weorðmyndum þah,
  oðþæt him æghwylc þara ymbsittendra

– ofer hronrade hyran scolde,
  gomban gyldan.

OE Alphabet: Different letters

Spelling	Sound(s)	Example	Gloss
Æ, æ (ash)	æ	æsc	'ash'
P, *p* (wynn)	w	*p*ī̆se (wī̆se)	'wise'
Þ, þ (thorn)	θ, ð	þing	'thing'
Ð, ð (eth, crossed 'd')	θ, ð	bæð	'bath'
ȝ (yogh)	g (j, ɤ)	ȝēar (gēar)	'year'
sc	ʃ	scēap	'sheep'
cg	dʒ	edg	'edge'

OE Borrowings (Early Scandinavian)

Sea & Battle

barda	'beaked ship'
cnearr	'warship'
scegþa	'vessel'
liþ	'fleet'
dreng	'warrior'
hā	'oarlock'
bātswegen	'boatswain'
orrest	'battle'
rān	'robbery'

Social, Admin

lagu	'law'
ūtlagu	'outlaw'
māl	'action at law'
hūsting	'assembly'
wapentake	'district'

Translations

bōtlēas	'what cannot be compensated'
hāmsōcn	'attacking the enemy in his house'
lahcēap	'payment for reenty into lost legal rights'
landcēap	'tax paid when land was bought'

OE Borrowings (Later Scandinavian)

Daily life		Names		Others	
band	*kid*	*-by*	'farm, town'	*bothe*	'both'
bank	*leg*	*-thorp*	'village'	*sum*	'some'
birth	*loan*	*-thwaite*	'isolated'	*ālopt*	'aloft'
bull	*root*	*-toft*	'piece of ground'	*semely*	'seemly'
die	*sister*	*-son*	'son of'		
dirt	*skirt*			*earun*	'are'
down	*sky*			*they, their, them*	
egg	*steak*			*hī, hiera, him*	
fellow	*thrift*				
guess	*want*				

OE Borrowings (Later Scandinavian):

What happened with similar words?

English

ON	OE
skel	*sciell*
screde	*scrēade*
geit	*gāt*
hvel	*hwēol*

Both kept

ON	OE
nei	*nā*
reisa	*rǣran*
skinn	*hȳd*
skrækja	*shriken*

Scandinavian

ON	OE
awe	*ege*
egg	*ǣg*
syster	*sweostor*
lān	*lǣn*

Collapsed to one

ON	OE
fastr	*fæst*
myrkr	*mirce*
skrapa	*scrapian*

Is a word English or Scandinavian?

Sound differences

OE [ʃ]	ON [sk]
'shirt'	'skirt'
'fish'	'whisk'

OE [o:]	ON [e:]
'no'	'nay'
'hole'	'hale'

OE [j]	OE [g]
'yield'	'guild'

OE [tʃ]	OE [k]
'ditch'	'dike'

Meaning differences

OE	ON 'bloom'
'ingot'	'flower'

OE	ON 'gift'
'wife-price'	'present'

OE	ON 'plow'
'measure of land'	'agricultural tool'

Conflict with the Danes

- 901-937 Eastern England (Danelaw) is conquered by the English
- 950 Vikings from Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Hebrides raid Wales, particularly the coastal monasteries.
- 954 Eric Bloodaxe, the last Viking King of Jorvik, is thrown out of York.
- 980 New Viking Raids on England (King Ethelred is just a young boy)
- 991 Battle of Maldon
- 994 Olaf of Norway and Sven 'Forkbeard', son of the Danish king, lead an invading Danish army in an unsuccessful siege of London, and subsequently ravage the south-east.

Battle of Brunanburh 937, *victory*

- I
- 1 **Athelstan King,**
  Lord among Earls,
  Bracelet-bestower and
  Baron of Barons,
  He with his brother,
  Edmund Atheling,
  Gaining a lifelong
  Glory in battle,
  Slew with the sword-edge
  There by Brunanburh,
  Brake the shield-wall,
  Hewed the linden-wood,2
  Hacked the battle-shield,
- **Sons of Edward with hammered brands.**
- II
- **Theirs was a greatness**
  Got from their grandsires —
  Theirs that so often in
  Strife with their enemies
- **Struck for their hoards and their hearths and their homes.**

- Æþelstan cyning, eorla dryhten,
  beorna beahgifa, & his broþor eac,
  Eadmund æþeling, ealdorlangne tir
  geslogon æt sæcce sweorda ecgum
  ymbe Brunanburh. Bordweal clufan,
  heowan heaþolinde hamora lafan,
  afaran Eadweardes, swa him geæþele wæs
  from cneomægum, þæt hi æt campe oft
  wiþ laþra gehwæne land ealgodon,
  hord & hamas.

Battle of Maldon 991, defeat

- Then Byrhtnoth began to array men there,
  rode and gave counsel, taught warriors
  how they must stand and that stead [6] hold,20
  bade them their round-shields rightly hold
  fast with hands, not at all frightened.
  When he had fairly arrayed that folk,
  he dismounted among them where it most pleased him,
  where he knew his hearth-band [7] most loyal.25

- Then on the bank stood a Viking messenger,
  called out stoutly, spoke with words,
  boastfully [8] brought the seafarers' errand
  to that land's earl where he stood on shore:
  "Seamen sent me quickly to you,30
  ordered me tell you to send rings at once,
  wealth for defense: better for all of you
  that you with tribute this spear-rush forgo [9]
  than that we share so bitter a war.
  Nor need we kill each other if you perform it;35
  for gold we will fasten a truce with you.
  If you determine it, the mightiest here,
  that you for your people ransom will pay--
  give to the seamen at their own choosing
  wealth for a truce and take peace from us--40
  we with that payment shall to our ships,
  on ocean fare, hold peace with you."

- Byrhtnoth spoke, lifted shield,
  shook slender ash-spear, with words spoke,
  angry and one-minded gave him answer:45
  "Hear you, seafarer, what this folk says?
  Spears will they give you, ash-spears as tribute,
  poisonous point, old sword--
  an armor-tax useless to you in war.
  Seamen's messenger, bear word back again;50
  tell your people much loathlier tale:
  that here stands a good [10] earl with his war-band,
  who will defend this homeland,
  Aethelred's land, land of my prince,
  folk and fold. [11] At battle, now,55
  heathen must fall. Too shameful it seems
  that you, unfought, should go to ship
  bearing our wealth, now that thus far
  you have come into our land.
  Not so softly shall you carry off riches:60
  point must, and edge, reconcile us first,
  grim battle-play, before we give tribute."

Kings of England

http://www.britainexpress.com/History/monarchs.htm

Monarch	Reign
HOUSE OF WESSEX	
Alfred the Great	871-899
Edward the Elder	899-925
Athelstan	925-940
Edmund the Magnificent	940-946
Eadred	946-955
Eadwig (Edwy) All-Fair	955-959
Edgar the Peaceable (1st King of England)	959-975
Edward the Martyr	975-978
Æthelred II (Ethelred the Unready)	979-1013 and 1014-1016
Edmund II (Ironside)	1016

Kings of England

- Alfred the Great
- Edgar the Peaceful (1st King of England)
  - Died when he was 32
- Edward the Martyr (b. 962- d. 978)
  - Brother of Ethelred, murdered (by evil stepmother?)
- Ethelred II the Unready
  - 9 or 10 when he became King in 979
  - Married Elfgifu (Alfgifu)
  - Married Emma of Normandy in 1002 (982-1052)
  - Danegeld (paid Danes to leave them alone)
  - 1002 St. Brice's Day massacre on November 13
  - Driven out of England in 1013

History Review: Ethelred the Unready's Reign

Kings of England

- Svein Forkbeard
  - Sister killed in St. Brice's Day massacre
  - Raided England sporadically from 1002-1012
  - Invaded England in 1013; Ethelred fled to Normandy
  - Attacked London but citizens destroyed the bridge spanning the Thames
  - London surrounded and surrenders
  - Svein rules England for only 5 weeks
- Ethelred II reclaims the throne

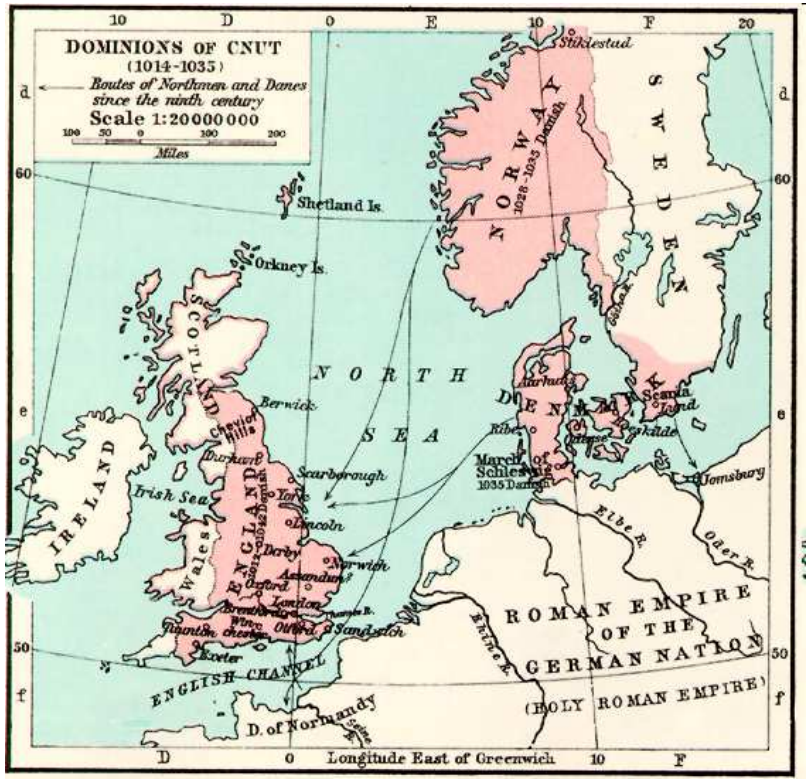
Kings of England

http://www.britainexpress.com/History/monarchs.htm

DANISH	
Svein Forkbeard	1014
Cnut (Canute)	1016-1035
Harold I	1035-1040
Hardicnut	1040-1042
SAXONS	
Edward (the Confessor)	1042-1066
Harold II	1066
NORMANS	
William I	1066-1087

Kings of England

- Edmund II Ironside
  - Son of Ethelred and his first wife
- Canute
  - Son of Svein
  - Marries Emma of Normandy
- They battle for England
- Divide England
  - Edmund rules Wessex
  - Canute rules Mercia and Northumbria
  - Survivor will later rule all
- Edmund dies (murdered?) in a year
  - Infant son is taken overseas to escape


DOMINIONS OF CNUT
(1014-1035)
Routes of Northmen and Danes since the ninth century
Scale 1:20000000
Miles
Longitude East of Greenwich
Stiklestad
NORWAY
1028-1035 Danish
SWEDEN
Shetland Is.
Orkney Is.
SCOTLAND
NORTH SEA
DENMARK
Berwick
Cheviot Hills
Durham
Scarborough
York
Lincoln
Derby
Norwich
Oxford
London
Winchester
Exeter
Wales
ENGLAND
IRELAND
Irish Sea
ENGLISH CHANNEL
D. of Normandy
March of Schleswig
1035 Danish
Ribe
Aarhus
Sconda Island
Jomsburg
Elbe R.
Oder R.
Rhine R.
ROMAN EMPIRE OF THE GERMAN NATION
(HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE)

CNVT
REX

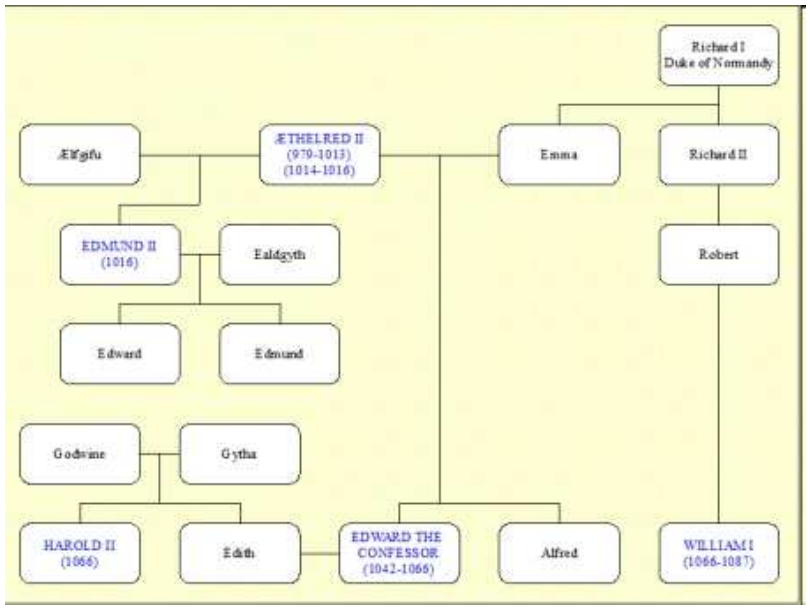
Kings of England

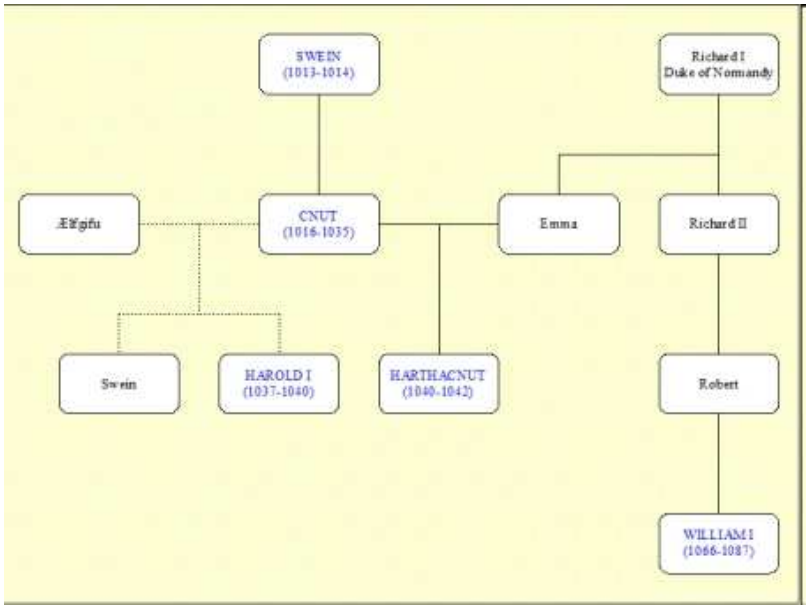
- Canute is king of England, Denmark, Norway
- Harold is illegitamate son of Canute
- Hardicnut is the son of Canute and Emma of Normandy
- Harold becomes regent while Hardicnut is fighting Magnus of Norway
- Harold declares himself King of England
- Hardicnut and Magnus make a treaty in 1038-9: if either one dies without an heir, the other will succeed him.

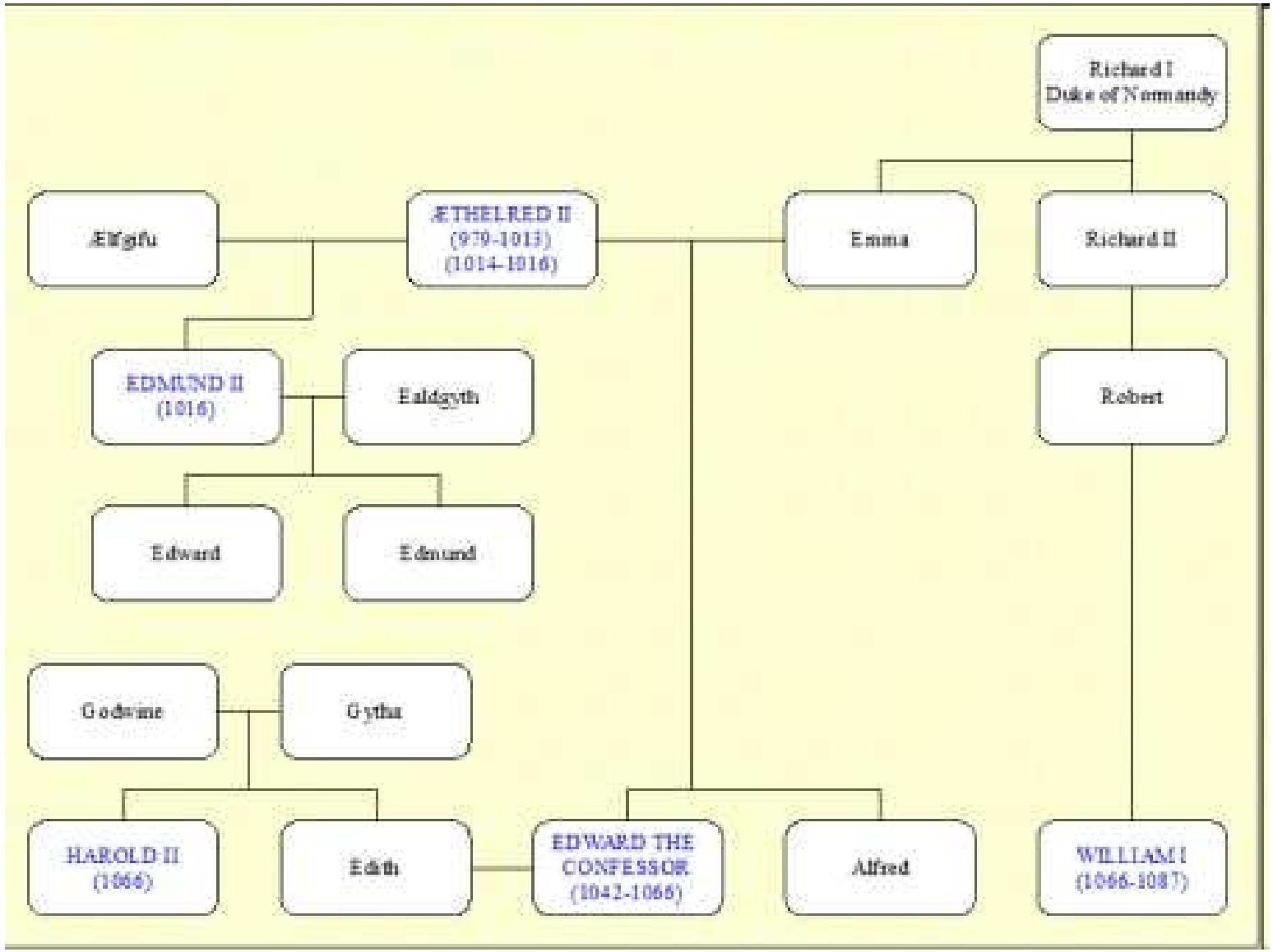
Kings of England

- Hardicnut prepares to invade England in 1040
- Harold dies before the invasion
- Hardicnut succeeds to the throne peacefully
  - Raises taxes
  - Lady Godiva story (Godgifu rides through Coventry naked)
  - Invites half-brother Edward to court in 1041
- Edward the Confessor becomes King in 1042
  - Dies in 1065

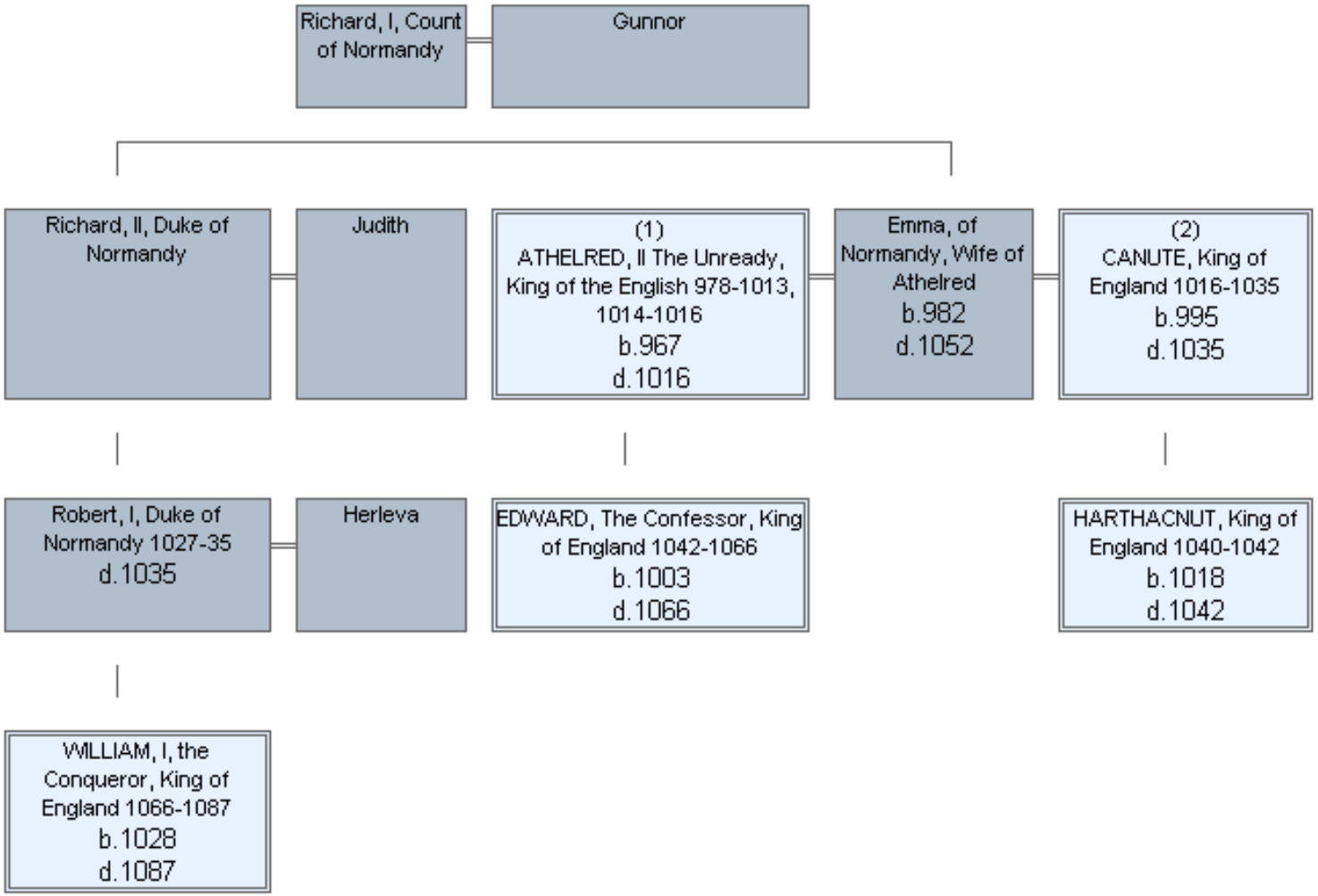
History Review: Family Trees of contenders for throne of England






Richard I
Duke of Normandy
Ælfgifu
ÆTHELRED II
(979-1013)
(1014-1016)
Emma
Richard II
EDMUND II
(1016)
Ealdgyth
Robert
Edward
Edmund
Godwine
Gytha
HAROLD II
(1066)
Edith
EDWARD THE
CONFESSOR
(1042-1066)
Alfred
WILLIAM I
(1066-1087)

History Review: Emma of Normandy is linked to all the contenders



Claimants to Edward the Confessor's throne

Grandson of Edmund Ironside, only legitimate blood claim, but considered too weak to defend England

Harold Godwinson

Richest man in England, elected by the Witan, sister married to the King, named successor by the King on his deathbed.

Edgar the Ætheling

King of England

William II Duke of Normandy

Great nephew of Emma, named successor by Edward, oath of loyalty from Harold

Harald of Norway

Agreement made between his father and Hardicnut, the husband of Emma of Normandy.

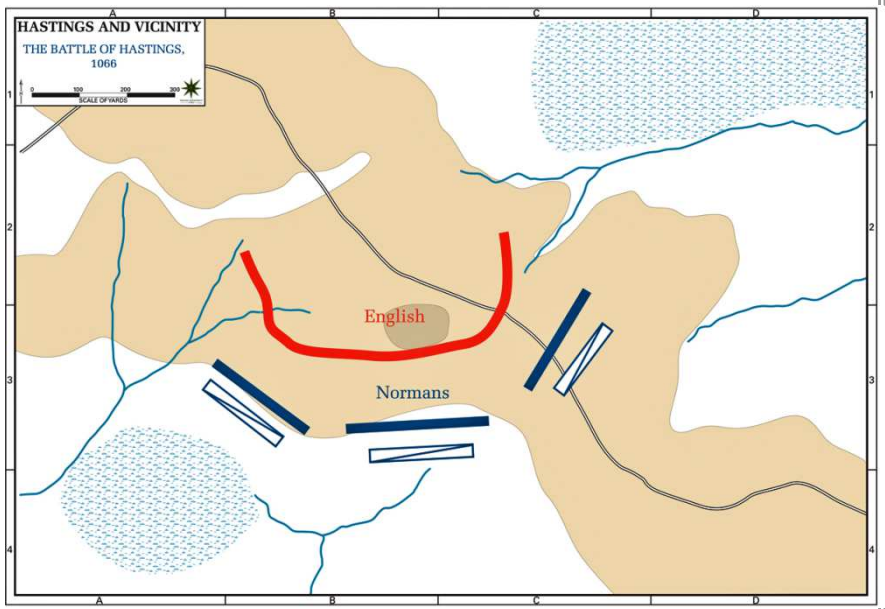
Bayeux Tapestry tells the story of William's victory at Hastings

Bayeux Tapestry tells the story of William's victory at Hastings

Battle of Hastings

- http://www.angelfire.com/mb2/battle_hastings_1066/hastingsmaps.html
- http://www.battle-of-hastings-1066.org.uk/index.htm
- http://www.essentialnormanconquest.com/battle_bevs/bev_01.htm

Map of the Battle of Hastings 1066



Contact with Other Cultures

- IE Contact
- Continental Roman Contact
- Romano-Celtic Contact
- Christian Missionary Contact
- Viking Contact
- Norman French Contact

Norman French Contact

- Blending of English and French leads to Middle English.